TUESDAY, May 1-P. M. The Stock market still continues dull, and, without important variation, lower prices generally rule. The nactivity is taken advantage of by the parties operating

for the fall to depress prices, but without much success. The shipment of specie and the disagreement in the Charleston Convention are used as far as possible to alarm holders into selling, while speculators, who usually operate on a rising market, are holding back for the bottom to be touched. The result is an inactive market, which, with considerable resistance and some irregularity, still gradually weakens, and touches alightly lower points. Central opened at 781, and after considerable transactions at 78%, closed weak, and between the Boards touched 78]. There was afterward a stronger feeling, and sales were made at 781, again the market closing 784 bid. Pansus does not fully sustain the recent advance, and small sales were made the Western shares the market was heavy. Galena fell off to 63 under rumors of a new fight for business between this road and the Rockford Road. Rock Island was comparatively steady under the improved traffic, and closed at 64½, against 65 yesterday. Erie is fairly steady at 16, but no active. The Bond market is steady, with no important activity, except in Michigan Southern Second-Mortgage bonds, of which \$37,000 were sold at 46½ seller thirty, and 462 buyer thirty. Missouri 6s are 83½, the price of yesterday. Government S ocks are steady, but not active. At the closing, the market had a stronger character, and closed firm at the following quotations:

Virginia 6s, 92½ © 93; Missouri 6s, 83½ © 83½; Canton Company, 21 © 21½; Cumberland Coal Company, 14½ © 14½; Pacific Mail Company, 105 © 105½; New-York at 1431. Pacific Mail was easier, closing at 105. In @141; Pacific Mail Company, 105@1051; New-Y Central Railroad, 784 2783; Erie Railroad, 162 Hudson River, 41\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\pi\)41\(\frac{1}{2}\); Harlem, 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\pi\)12\(\frac{1}{2}\); Harlem, 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\pi\)12\(\frac{1}{2}\); Harlem, 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\pi\)12\(\frac{1}{2}\); Michigan Preferred, 37\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\pi\)37\(\frac{1}{2}\); Reading, 42\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\pi\)42\(\frac{1}{2}\); Michigan Michigan Preferred, 37\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\pi\)42\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\pi\)42\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\pi\)42\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\pi\)42\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\pi\)42\ Central, 471 248; Michigan Southern and North Indiana, 112011; Michigan Southern and North Indiana Guaranteed, 22@221; Panama, 1431@1 Illinois Central, 59 2591; Galena and Chicago, 62 62f; Cleveland and Toledo, 271 @28; Chicago Rock Island, 64] 2651; Illinois Central 7s, 871 288 The market for foreign bills is very firm but d Sterling is 109@1091, and one banker asks 1091,

makes no sales. France are 5.164 @5.121. Freights-To Liverpool: 3,000 bush. Peas at 61d ship's bags; 350 tes. Beef at 3e. 6d., and per steam 500 boxes Cheese at 40s., and 50 boxes Bacon and hhde, and tos. Shoulders at 30s. To Glasgow: bbls. Rosin at 3e. To Bremen: 100 bales compres Cotton at ic. Two vessels to Porto Rico and back 38 2 40c. for Sugar, and \$3 for Molasses on deck. brig to the south side of Cuba and back at 39c. for Sogar, and a bark to the north side and back at 38c. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$105,126 97—for Customs, \$58,000; Payments, \$142,-

603 36. Balance, \$7,469,088 43. We annex a comparative statement of the Exports

(exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week...... \$1,613,679 Previously reported. 18,911,397 Since Jan. 1..... \$20,525,676 £20,662,899 £27,686,62 The Hamburg steamer takes \$250,000 in specie, a

large proportion of which is silver. We hear of no gold going to Boston for the Canarder to-morrow. The Bank of New-York has declared a semi-annual dividend of 31 & cent. The Brooklyn Central Railroad Company declared a quarterly dividend of 2 # cent. The business of the Clearing House to-day was \$21,130,267. The capital of the Bull's Head Bank is to be filled up to \$200,000, and stockholders are called npon to give notice if they intend to take their pro rate of new stock. The interest on the Mount Vernon Railroad Construction Bends will be paid at the Bank of North America. Extension sheets of coupons on the Indianapolis and Beliefontaine Railroad are now ready for delivery at the office of Mexic. Winslow, Lauler & Co. Among the securities offered for sale in this market are First Mortgage 7 ₩ cent Bonds for (\$175,000) made by the Long Island Railroad for the completion of their road from Jamaica to Hunter's Point. This Company obtained an amendment to their charter at the last session of the Legislature, authorizing them to extend their road to Hunter's Point, and the exten sion will be fully completed by the 1st of August. The Company have extensive accommodations at the Point, the cost of which, with the road from Jamaica will be, it is stated, \$342,500. A portion of these bond have been sold at private sale, and among the pur-chasers are Mr. Oliver Chaffick for \$45,000, and Cooper, Hewett & Co. for \$56,000, at an average price of 92 \$\Phi\$ cent. The remainder of the issue are held now at par.

The annexed table gives the per centage of Specie to net deposits held by the banks of this city. The per centage held by all the banks is 28] P cent, which is an increase of 1 & cent on la t week. Of the fifty five banks two report over 40 \$\varphi\$ cent, five over 35 \$ cent, six over 30 P cent, twelve over 25 P cent, twenty-three over 20 P cent, and seven report under

20 4 cent.	1000
Bank of New-York.   27   Manhattan Bank.   334   Merchants   Bank.   234   Mechanics   Bank.   225   Union Bank.   34   Bank of America.   37   Phenir Bank.   334	Hanover Bank   21
Ctre Rank	or I mather Bonk
Tradesmen's Bank30	Com Pachange Bank
Fulton Bank25	
CHOUNTED DRIVE	Beat of Commonwealth 374
Merchants' Exchange Bk21 National Bank	
National Bank	Marind Bank22
Butchers' and Drovers' B241 Mech. and Traders' Bk215	
Mech. and Traders' Bk215 Greenwich Bank17	Imp. and Traders' Bank 27
Leather Manuf Bank27	Park Bank
Seventh Ward Bank33	Authorita! Rank
Edition	Much Bank's Association so:
American Excusion	March Plane Pank
Bank of Commerce23	East River Bank
Broadway Bank	N. Y. Dry Dock Bank
Mercantile Bank22	N. Y. Exchange Bank
Mercantile Bank24	Bull's Head Bank
Pacific Bank	N. Y. County Back
Bank of Republic	Manuf. & Merchants' Bank

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, held at Bordentown on Saturday, the 28th ult., the following persons were unanimously reclected Directors for the psuing year: Edwin Stevens, Benjamin Fish, John S. Livingstop, John W. Mickle, John L. McKnight, William Cook, Joseph P. Bradley. At a subsequent thoroughfare of the country meeting of the Directors elect the following officers of the Camden and Amboy Reitroad and Transportation the following paragraph;

Company were elected: Edwin A. Stevens, Prosident; James S. Green, Tressurer, and Samuel J. Bayard, Secretary.

The statements of the Philadelphia Banks, for th

past two weeks, compare as follows: The annual report of the Morris Canal Company has

been published. The income of the Company for the year ending February 29, from tolls and rents, has amounted to the sum of \$305,537 93, being an advance of \$30,518 49 upon the income of the previous year. There has also been received for premium on preferred stock sold during the past year the sum of \$3,158 75. The expenses for operating the canal, including repairs to the canal and its works, during the year, have amounted to the sam of \$137,635. The report says:

A portion of these expenses, however, should be regarded as extraordinary, as they embrace the cost of betteming out the canal, including dredging between the Passaic and Hackersack Rivers, and towing the boats around while the work was being done between said rivers.

beats around while the work was being done between said rivers.

These expenses and repairs have amounted to about \$17,000, and as a like expenditure will not be required for several years to come, the one-half of these extra ordinary expenses may be fairly deducted, reducing the cost of ordinary repairs and operating the canal, to the sum of \$128,135.

Although these expenses are somewhat larger than those of previous years, yet, when the amount of repairs done, and their necessity and value to the canas and its business are considered, they will be found quite as low as a proper regard to economy would justify.

ustify.

The results of the year's business, however, are ex the results of the year's business, however, are ex-tremely gratifying, for while so much has been done to give increased capacity to the cauch, and provide for its growing business, the net caroings have been suffi-cient to pay the interest on the Bonded debt, the un-usual dividence on the Preferred Stock, and \$1 a share upon the Common or Consolidated Stock, being equal to about 8 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ cent per annum upon its present market

value.

There has been expended since the last annual Report, in the permanent improvements of the canal and its works including the outlay at Jersey City) the sum of \$149,478 30.

These expenditures were required in completing the two inclined planes in process of construction at the date of the last annual report; in the construction of two new planes, and in changes of a third to make it conform to the others on the line; in building a new lock where the canal connects with the Passaic River; in the construction of an extensive and substantial apparatus to supply the canal with water, between the Hack ensuck and Hudson Rivers, and in building piers, wharves, and basins, at Jersey City.

The canal and its works are now in excellent condition: the inclined planes are all rebuilt upon the im-

Individ	cefvable  val accounts als		11,128 51	- 52,915 5
	Total	Credit.		\$2,005,689
Capital St Commo Consoli Prejett		#4,000 1 021 000	2,200,000 00	
Borde:	*	495,000		\$2,695,256 6
Mortgag Bills pa Individ	re (on office pres tyable		5,567 04 6,292 00—	103,702 6 6,737 1
PROFIT A	Total ND Loss Accoun	T FOR THE	EAR ENDING	\$2,805,639 77 FEBRUARY
On Pr On Pr On Co	and repairs, viz: eferred Stock, A eferred Stock, Fornsolidated Stock	ug., 1859 eb., 1860 Aug., 1859.		
On Co	usolidated Stock	, Feb., 1860.	20,500 00	156,290 0

Balance at credit, Feb. 28, 1869. Income from the business. Premium on Preferred Stock sold. The New-Orleans Picayune of the 27th, per Adams

April, 1839. 12,980 00 October, 1859. 14,520 00

Interest on Mortgage Bonds, vizt

The New-Orleans Picayune of the 27th, per Adams & Co.'s Express, says:

The financial movement to day (26th) has disclosed a steady demand for Money and Exchange, with further inactivity in all classes of securities. Offerings of paper were heavy both at classes of securities, Offerings of paper were heavy both at surface of the superior of the superior of eaplied, there was a considerable amount of business transacted in strictly prime signatures at our last quotations. The Exchange market manifests increased firmness, and all classes of bills are a fraction higher. Transactions, however, continue haited in both Foreign and Domestic, owing to a marked reduction in the supply, and the tendency of rates is still upward. We quote the runing figures this evening as follows: Chear Sterling Bills 1684 20 1684 and 1685, France 51.164 2012 per dollar. Sixty day bills on New-York, &c., 1211 and 12 Poent discount. Sixty day bills on New-York, &c., 1211 and 12 Poent discount. A private letter from London from an old Scotch

banker, (probably George Smith of Chicago), long resident in the United States, but now in Europe, makes the following reference to the improvement in English Railway securities from a point of depression which at one time seemed as gloomy and irredeemable as many of our own lines in this country, with whose troubles

of our own lines in this country, with whose troubles the writer was familiar two or three days ago:

A'most all the Rainead property in this country has been impoving for years back; many, from a condition nearly as bad as Eric and Harlem and Sonthern Michigan, are now approaching par seeme at a prendum, paying dividends regularly of from 3 to 7 per cent, por annum, and the feeling is now almost universel this such preperty in this country is becoming not only a safe, but a favorite investment. This is entirely owing to a thorough change in management, stript economy and supervision, and the cessation of ruinous con petition. I hope we shall live to see a similar result with American railways. If peace in Europe is similar inced, we are entering on a new era of prosperity in England far exceeding anything ever contemplated by Sir Robert Peel's Free Trade notions.

A telegram from Pittaburgh, dated April 97, as a second

eel's Free Trade notions. A telegram from Pittaburgh, dated April 27, says: A telegram from Pittaburgh, dated April 27, 8ays:

"Eighty-one car loads of live stock leave Plitaburgh to-night the Pennsylvania Central, hity six of them being for New York, via the Great Allentown Gut off. Forty-nine car loads started last night. A leave proportion of this trade is from the North-West, formerly sent forward by Northern routes, but North-West, formerly sent forward by Northern routes, but attracted to the new line by the superior facilities offered. Cars are now rounning regularly between Pittsburgh and Elizabethport, without reshipment, in forty-four hours. Cars also run through from Chicago to Pittsburgh, making but one change between Chicago and New York."

The Ravenna Democrat gives the following account of the condition of the Atlantic and Western Road or broad gauge road from New-York to St. Louis:

of the condition of the Atlantic and Western Road or broad gauge road from New-York to St. Louis:

This Road, now in actual process of construction and completion, is attracting no little attention. It is being built by three companies; one in Ohio, reaching from Dayton to the Fenneyivania State line, celled "The Atlantic and Great Western Stivania State line, celled "The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company of Fenneyivania State line to the New-York and reaching from the Pennsylvania State line to the New-York and Erle Riced at the month of Utile Valley Creek, and called The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company in New-York."

These different companies, organized under charters granted by the above named several States, are distinct from each other in usure and organization, but have been consolidated, as it as is necessary or desirable, by mutual contracts between them, providing for the building, equipping, and running of the several divisions of the really one great road.

Marvin Kent is President of the Ohio Road, and William Reynolds is President both of the Pennsylvania and New-York roads; and in several instarces the same gentlemen are directors of each of the roads, and members of the Executive Committee Boards of each—thus insuring concert of section that could not otherwise be expected or obtained. The same contractors build the whole road from St. Louis to Little Valley.

During the last week meetings of the Boards of the Ohio and New-York companies have been held in Cleveland, which were also attended by the Directors of the Pennsylvania company. At these meetings much important business was transacted.

Among other section of peculiar interest to this vicinity, a resolution was passed to bring 1,100 tims of iron rail, now in the City of New-York companies have been held in Cleveland, which were also attended by the Directors of the Pennsylvania company, and the firm of the result of the firm of the result of the second of the line is rapidly progressing, and is nearly ready for the ir

It is stated that M. de Salamanca, the Madrid basher, has become joint contractor to complete the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, thereby insuring the junction of the Rew-York and Eric and Ohio and Missistept lines, which is expected to add lerrely to the prospects of those undertakings, by securing a through traffic from East to West.

The Ill now Central Railroad, at a town called Mattern, is crossed by the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad.

teen, is crossed by the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad. Every day, at about 2 p. m., is seen at this point one of the most space and matter that can be witnessed anywhere. It is that of four trairs coming from four different directions, arriving at this point at the same time to a second every day. They can be seen, as they approach, for ten miles in each direction, the prairies there being a smooth, broad expanse, stretching away to the horizon without any inequality to obstruct the sight. As they arrive they approach their cow-catchers within twelve feet of each other, as though exchanging adutations, when, gracefully backing, as though bowing an adient two corean away over the iron bound prairie. The trains left then go on the main tracts again and they trains left then go on the main tracts again and they are off and away. Toour mind a more superbiriomph of man and machinery cannot be exhibited anywhere

than at Mattoon, on the occasion mentioned. In relation to the movement in Cotton, W. P.

Wright & Co's Circular says:

RECEIPTS are again below the corresponding week of last ear, but these are not now regarded as of any consequence; bey must continue on a limited scale during the remainder of

hey must continue on a limited scale during the remander of the season.

Exposure are moderate this week—to Great Britain, 75,000 bales. Her total so far amoun s to 2,257,000 bales, and it is considered probable that we may export 30,000 bales more refore September. To France we have already sent 530,000 tales, and may send 50,000 more. There is a debcit of 0,000 bales to other foreign ports which will not be made up rom this country, and must lead to additional domand in the Liverpool merket for export.

CROP.—The drouth has been followed by rain, and succeeded by cold weather; in Tennessee, frosts are reported to have done some injury to the plant. Efforts are making to put a large crop in the ground at all points. Much will depend on the character of the weather. An idea of another large crop is being put forth.

put forth.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the let September last, as compared with the previous four

years:	860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856
Rec'ts at P'ts4,	211,666	3,465,000	2,711,000	2,759,000	3,192,00
Exp. to Gt. Br 2	257,000	1.542,000	1,283,000	1,179,000	1,472,00
Ex. to France			814,000	358,000	421,000
	209,000		263,000		426,000
Total Export 3	186,000	2.363,000	1,860,000	1.880,000	2 319,00
	648,000		630,000	360,008	500,000
Of which during			cluded in	the abov	81
Rec'ptant P'ta	41,000		56,000	25,006	50,000
Exp. to Gt. Br			47,600	30,000	56,00
Ex. to France			5,000	6,000	19.00
Ex. to oth. F.P			14,000	14,000	26 00
Total Experts	98,000	99,000			
SUMMARY Reces	mts-In	crease at			ed with
last year, 746,000 b					
715,000 bales; incr					
foreign ports, 70,00	COMPANY AND	R. V. CHAPPARA	Traffine t	Period Authority	to seme

RENDITION OF TWO FUGITIVE SLAVES.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE. Throughout Monday, a "fugitive-slave case" was going on before United States Commissioner Bette, and the entire proceedings were so quietly conducted that no person connected with the city press knew anything of them until a late hour on Tuesday morning, after the

fugitives had been given up to their claimants, and

were stready on their way to the South. On Menday morning, Messrs. Absalom Cline and Charles Augustus Lawrence, farmers from Liberty (!) District, Frederic Co., Maryland, appeared before Commissioner Betts and made their affidavits, praying that warrants should issue to the U. S. Marshal fo the arrest of their slaver, Allen Groff and Josiah Hoy, then in this city, and fugitive from the lawful owner

ship of the depovents.

In the affidavit of Groff's owner, Absalom Cline, the following facts were set forth, viz: That the deponent resided at Laberty District, Frederic County, and State of Maryland; that he is in his own right the owner of the said pegro Allen Groff, who is about 20 years old, 5 feet and 15 inches high, and by trade a farm hand, and is a slave for life by the laws of said State of Maryland; that said Groff did, on or about the 14th day of April, 1860, escape from said State of Maryland into another State or Territory of the United States, and is now a fugitive from said service or labor; and, moreover, that the deponent has owned and had said Groff in his possersion for the last 20 years.

In the affidavit of Charles Augustus Lawrence, owner of the other fugitive, it was set forth that this deponent also resided in Liberty District, Md.; that Josish Hoy was his slave, was 23 years old, dark coffee color, and six feet high; that said Hoy escaped at the same time with Groff, and that both were now in the Southern District of New-York.

On the strength of these affidavits the Commissioner issued his warrants for the seizure of Groff and Hoy. They were executed by Deputy-Marshal O'Keefe and his assistants. The detectives first made a series of inquiries along the wharves and piers of the First Ward, and soon got a clue and trace of the runaways, who had said they came up for a bit of a spree. The officers traced them through various negro haunts in the Fifth, Six h and Eighth Wards, up to an establishment in the Nineteenth Ward, and having procured the agent of the owners, so as to be certain of the identy of the fugitives, arrested them on last Sunday night, and on Monday they were brought before the sioner, who after taking some evidence, adjourned the care until yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

On being brought before the Commissioner Groff and Hoy were separately examined, and each asked if he wished the assistance of counsel, to which question they severally answered "No," and that they wished to go home to Frederic County, Md., from whence

they had escaped.

In the case of Allen Groff, Geo. W. Cline, also of Maryland, appeared and gave his evidence, fully cor-roborating the facts set forth in his brother's affidavit. Wm. P. Maulsby swore that he had been a practicing lawyer in Maryland for twenty-six years, and that the facts set forth in Cline's affidavit constituted

Groff a slave by the laws of that State. Groff, on being asked by the Commissioner what he had to tay, replied that the testimony of the witness was true, and that he wished to go home.

The usual and formal afficavit, stating that the deponent was apprehensive of an attempt by outside parties

to rescue Groff, was put in by Absalom Cline. In the case of Josiah Hoy, Stephen D. Lawrence, also of Liberty District, gave evidence corroborative

of his brother's affidavit. William P. Mau'sby appeared also in this case and repeated his evidence given in the case of Groff. Basil E. Dorsey swore to the identity of the fugitives. In pursuance of the evidence, and of the expressed wish of both Groff and Hoy, the Commissioner or

the depotents, which was accordingly at once done, the latter giving the neval certificates. Messis. Cline and Lawrence stated that they should immediately set out for home with their recovered slaves, but refused to say what route they should take,

dered the Deputy Marshal to surrender the fugitives to

being apprehensive of attempts at rescue. Our reporter asked the Commissioner why the fugitives were brought before the Court at all, if they were so anxious to return with their masters, and received for an answer the statement that by the United States statute a legal examination and rendition would prevent the operation of a future writ of babeas corpus if any one should attempt to serve the latter in Philadelphia or elsewhere. Again, the Government now is obliged to pay the expenses of returning the fugitives to the place from whence they essaped.

DESTRUCTION OF A ROPE-WALK IN BROOKLYS-LOSS

About 4 o'clock vesterday morning a fire was discovered in the upper story of the jenny house attached to the rope waik of Mesers. Decevee & Walker, situated at the head of Johnson street, near the Myrtle-avenue Plank Road, E. D. The combustible nature of the material in the building caused the flames to apread very rapidly. The Fire Department of the Eastern District were promptly on the ground, but they were unat le to obtain a sufficient supply of water, having to depend on the priva'e cisterns and wells in the vicinity, which soon gave out and as a last resert they formed a line to the Newtown Creek, nearly half a mile distant. By this time the flames had satained too much headway for their crippled efforts to be of much avail, and the whole of the rope-walk and buildings comnected therewith, with their contents, stock, material, and machinery, were totally destroyed. The entire loss is estimated at \$35,000, on which there is insarance to the amount of \$20,000, divided among several New-York insurance companies. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as a in the fires on the premises were out at 9 o'clock, when the watchman went through the buildings.

## WINTER GARDEN. LA JUIVE.

"La Juive" is one of the operas produced in Paris between 1830 and 1840 which inaugurated a new school, in so far as the plot was neither the old-fash ioned draughts on Lemprière's classical dictionary touching the wees of Orphens and Euridice, or Medea. nor yet the light-hearted pleasantries of "La Dame Blanche" or "Fra Dinvolo." The peculiarities of this school are a large well-developed serious or tragic modern or medieval subject, requiring much stage display, and not content with less than four or five acts for its scope. There were several contestants for supremacy in this school. Amber in "Masaniello," Rossini in "William Tell," Halevy in "La Juive," and Mayerbeer in "Robert le Diable." Of these works, the plot of "William Tell" is poor, the soprano part poor, but the excellence of the tenor part, first in the hands of Nourrit, then of Duprez, added to various musical merits, mais succeed. "Masaniello," though not remarkable in its seles, has an excellent stirring plot, charming situations, many original popular choruses, barcaroles which have traveled round the world, and a memorable duct. "Robert le Diable," though not successfu' here, by the aid of Taglioni's dancing and some fine concerted music,—especially the final due and trio—to which may be added wonderfully fine scenic effects, and a fine idealistic poem of Good and Evil running through it, triumphed in Paris. It is not very fluent vocally. "La Juive" has the advantage of a concise plot, strong situations, and excellent suggestions for stage display. The composition of this work appeared to exhaust M. Halévy, for his aubsequent productions have been positive or comparative failures. When it was first brought out in Paris Duprez was in the hight of his renown, the chief tenor part being drawn to suit that vocalist. Duprez was renowned for strength and facility in the extra upper notes of his voice, and the composer, who knew his trade, and rounded off the approaches to ultimates with these sonorous inflations could promise himself a successful scene. Halévy is not, in a proper sense, a great meledist. In La Juice he has some happy phrases; but we cannot point to a first-rate, complete, spontaneous melody, in the whole work. Yet by a judicious knowledge of effect, aided by capital situstions, be made a success in Paris of the first order. The finale to Act I. is an example of this. The vocal writing is, to the last degree, judicious and effective. and yet the melody, as a whole, will not compare with the best; but it has particular measures that are admirable and exalted. The same may be said of other por-

the best; but it has particular measures that are admirable and exalted. The same may be said of other portions of the opera. The plot is recited as follows:

"Leopold, a Prince of the Empire returning from the ware, is violently smitten with the beauty of Rachel, daughter of Lazaras the Jew. To win her favor, he pretends to be an Israelite, and in the guise of a pointer makes an easy conquest of the maiden's heart. Occasional exercises of influence, however, in matters where only the high could have successfully interposed their authority, excite the suspicions of Rachel, and she scon discovers that the Samuel (as he calls himself) of her error is none other than Prince Leopold, and the husband of the Princess Endoxia. Overcome with rage and indignation, the publicly accuses him of his crime, and the offense, punishable with death, is considered as heinous, that the Cardinal pronounces his malediction and excommunication on the culprita. Rachel, Lazarar, and Leopold, are placed under arrest, to await execution. During this brief period. Endoxia, the rightful wife of Leopold, intercedes with Rachel, and by exhibiting how unselfish is her rightful love, induces her Jewish rival to relent in her harred, and to intercede for the life of Leopold. This she does by proneureing her former statement a fabrication of mere jealous phrenzy, and devold of truth. The noble prisoner is at once banished, but Rachel is again condemned to death, with her father, for conspiring against the life of the man whom by this fiction she had just saved. Lazaras, whose sturiy in the and hatred of the Christians have supported him throughout, cares nothing for dying, but determines to be revenged on the Cardinal's have not only has pronounced his fate, but is the head of the Church which he hatse. In a narrative, he relates that the daughter who has just suffered death is not his own, but one by adoption, placked from the burning ruins of the Cardinal's palace, at Rome, dering a catastrophe there, and the Cardinal's own child."

Mr. Stige

Mr. Stigelli is a vigorous tenor, and one of the few who has the extra high note or note and a-half which enables him to execute such a work. At the end of act 1st he made a great sensation, and so with his aria subsequently. Mad. Fabbri appeared to better advantage in some respects than in her other characters and was several times called before the curtain. The effort: of Mr. Quint to execute the music of the second tenor were most praiseworthy. Mr. Weinlich, the basso, has an incoherent method, and until he mends it we shall suspend judgment. It is remarkable that this opera is a French one, translated into Italiau, and sung, on this occasion, by German artists. A French opera loses of course greatly by translation into Italian, and the Italwithstanding these grave drawbacks, the opera succeeded in virtue of the honest carnestness, as well as cleverness of the executants for the most part. The stage illustrations were excellent. Cardinal, bishops, priest, cersor-boys, soldiers, peasant girls, dancers, a caparisoned horse, a caparisoned ass, pavilious, mo-bile and fixed, banners, a Catholic festival, a Jewish pascover, a foneral procession, and so forth, are among the entities of the scape. Added to this is evident the most conning French skill in causing these things to appear as part and parcel of the plot, and not dragging them in as mere decoration or surpla rage.

The senocity of orchestration which is assigned attributed to Verdi as a specialty, is all found in this work, written fifteen years before he produced anything. A little learning is sometimes ureful to a critic

The spplause bectowed on La Juice was so unequivscal that it promises to hold operatic attention for some -" Le Juive" will be repeated to-night, commencing

at a quarter before eight, instead of eight o'clock, as heretofore.

## NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

Sudden Death .- Mr. Caleb C. Ward, a prominent citizen of Newark. New-Jerzey, died suddenly at his esidence, on the 30th inst. of disease of the heart. Mr. Ward had been long and favorably known as an active member of the Whig party.

Fire and Lost of Life in Orange.—A fire broke out on Monday afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock in Orange, in a small story-and a-half building in the rear of Willow Hall, which was destroyed, as well as two adjoining dwellings. The building in which the fire originated was not intended for a dwelling, and was occupied on the first floor as a blackmith-shep, by Jonathan Hoba, who, with his wife and six children, lives in the upper part. Many condicting statements were in circulation as to the origin of the disaster, but it appears that the fire caught near the stairway leading to the upper part, thus conting off the means of escape, sithough the second story was not over eight feet from the ground. Mrs. Hobs, it is said, had recently been confined with twins, and she, with the infants and one other child, terished in the flames. Another child, a daughter of Parrick Burke, about 10 years old, who happened to be in the room at the time, was also to severely burnt that she died in about two hours after.

This girl stated, after being rescued, that Hobs, who was shoeing horses at the time, set fire to a pile of shavings near the stairway, and then locked the door and ran away. Others say that the fire caught by sparks from the arrill. Hobs was in Newark on Monday evening, and stated that his wife and six children had been burred to death in Orange, before he could have known the particulars of the affair. Officers are in pursuit of him, and he will undoubtedly be arrested.

A Ceroner's Jury was summoned before A. H. Freeman, asq., which adjourned until yesterday morange. A dispatch was sent to Coroter Benjamin of Newark, who will assist in the investigation. FIRE AND LOST OF LIFE IN ORANGE. - A fire broke

ition.

Mayor Pierson of Orange sent for assistance to Newark, and Engine Companies Nos. 7 and 9 and Hose Carriages Nos. 1 and 4 went up and tendered efficient service. Chief Engineer Whittemore, assisted by Mesers. Marsh and Thorn, succeeded in gettle, the remains of the bodies from the ruins.

The buildings were owned by Mr. Albert Pierson, and were insured in the Meclanics' Insurance Company of Newark and the Citizens' Insurance Company of Orange for \$400 each. The loss is about \$1,500.

CORRECTION-Mr. Abernethy desires to disclaim all Intention of speaking contemptuously of his paster, as reported in THE TRIBUNE of April 27, and he says that he merely re-merked that he thought Dr. Cheever would do better in Roston

Receipts of Produce.

Total by all Routes, May 1.—10,775 bbls. Flour, 497 bbls. Corn Meal, 12 856 bush. Oats, 3,142 bush. Corn, 128 pkgs. Whisky, 50 pkgs. Provisions, 6 pkgs. Ashes, 10 pkgs. Lard, 40 bags Seed. BURGLARY,—Margaret Bennett of No. 239 Ninth avenue on Tuccasy marring left her room for a short time, locking the door after her. Shortly after, on returning, she tound a young nan named Thomas Harris inside, with some of her paoperty under his coat. The thief attempted to run away, but Margaret pursued him and occasioned his arrest. The accused was sommitted for examination by Justice Kelly.

SAVING LIFE FROM BURNING BUILD-INGS.

A few weeks ago we gave a history of the Royal Fire Escape Company of London. Since then we have received a copy of a handbill issued by the Society, which contains so much that would be of value here that we reprist it entire. It is entitled-

that we reprist it entire. It is entitled—
"Plain Directions for Apping Endangered Persons to Escape from Butlings on Vere, Averding to Accidents, and Treatment of Fauriles."
The went of coolness and presence of mind at the time of an alarm of fire is by far the greatest hisdrance to an escape, and for this no regulation can be laid down; but a few simple directions, to be observed by the bystanders and immates, well considered and reflected upon in time of safety, will, in a great measure, tend to discreet and successful efforts in the hour of danger.

1. Immediately on the fire being discovered, give an alarm to the nearest of the Royal Society's Fire Escape Stations, not delaying an instant; do not wait "to see if it is wanted." Life is more precious than property, and events have too often proved how fatal seven a moment's hesitation is in sending for the Fire Escape. It is the Fire Escape conductor's duty to proceed to the place of alarm immediately. The Soutely remunerates persons calling and assisting the Escapes according to the following scale:

To the person giving the call at a Fire Escape Station, whereby the conductor is enabled to save life (persons "calling" to assist the conductor).

It deads set the conductor to anythe before acceptine. ... 28 fed. If after an english.

second and shird persons assisting the conductor, each is to To eccord and shird persons assisting the conductor, each 1:e 6d

2. In the absence of a Fire Escape, or pending its arival, ladders and ropes should be scripht for. Two
constables, or other qualified persons should ascend to
the roof through adjoining houses: the most efficient
sesistance can sometimes be rendered by an entrance
to the upper part of the house on fire, either by the
attic windows, the loft door, or removing the tiles.

3. In a parrow street or court sesistance may be

3. In a narrow street or court, assistance may be given from the windows of the opposite house, particularly by a ladder placed across the street from window 4. When no other means present themselves, the bystanders had better collect bedding at hand, in case the
inmates throw themselves from the windows; a
blanket or carpet, held estatched out by several persons, will serve the purpose. The Society's Fire
Escape Conductors carry jumping sheets with them

for use upon emergency.

5. Do not give vent to the fire by breaking into the houre annecessarily from without, or, if an inmate, by opening doors or windows; make a point of shutting every door after you as you go through the house.

I. Every householder should make each person in his house acquainted with the best means of escape, whether the fire breaks out at the top or at the bottom; provide fire-gnards for use in every room where there is a fire, and let it be a rule of the household not t is a fire, and let it be a rule of the household not to take out a fire before retiring for the night, but to leave the guard on. In securing the street-door and lower windows for the night, avoid complicated fastleave the guard on. In securing the street-door and lower windows for the night, avoid complicated fasterings, or impediments to an immediate outlet in case of fire. Descriptions and drawings of Fire Escapes, for keeping in dwelling-houses, may be seen upon application at the office of the "Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire." No. 47 Ludgate Hill.

-, "I'be Society is supported by voluntary contributions; and it cannot be too strongly urged uson householders the day of subscribbing toward the support of a Fire Escape Station within a quarter of a mile of their own residence, or, if unfortunately the district is without one, using every exertion to induce the inhabitants to enable the Society to establish one.

2. Inmates at the first alarm should endavor calmity to reflect what means of escape there are in the house: if in bed at the time, wrap themselves in a blanket or bedside carpet; open neither windows nor doors more than necessary; shut every door after them. (This is most important to observe.)

3. In the midst of smoke it is comparatively clear toward the ground, consequently progress through smoke can be made on the hands and knees. A silk handkerchief, worsted stocking, or other fiannel substance, wetted and drawn over the face, permits free breathing, and excludes, to a great extent, the smoke from the lungs. A wet sponge is alike efficacions.

4. In the event of being unable to escape either by the street door or roof, the persons in danger should immediately make their way to a front room window, taking care to close the door after them, and those who have the charge of the household should ascertain that every individual is there assembled.

5. Persons thus circumstanced are entreated not to precip tate themselves from the window while there remains the least probability of assistance; and even

5. Persons thus circumstanced are entreated not to precip tate themselves from the window while there remains the least probability of assistance; and even in the last extremity, a plain rope is invaluable, or recourse may be had to joining sheets or blankets together, fastening one sed round a bedpost, or other furniture; this will enable one person to lower all the others reparately, and the last may let himself down with comparatively little risk. Select a window over the doorway rather than over the area.

6. Do not give vent to the fire by breaking into the house unnecessarily from without, or, if an inmate, by opening doors or windows; make a point of shutting every door after you as you go through the house. For this purpose doors inclosing the staircase are very useful.

ACCIDENTS TO THE PERSONS.

ACCIDENTS TO THE PERSONS.

1. Upon discovering yourself on fire, reflect that your greatest danger arises from draft to the flames and from their rising upward—throw yourself on the ground, and rell over on the flame, if possible, on the rug or loose drugget, which drag round you; the tablecover, a man's coat, or anything of the kind at hand will serve your purpose; scream for assistance, ring the bell, but do not run out of the room, or remain in

an upright position.

2. Persons especially exposel to a risk of their dresses taking fire should adopt the precaution of having all light fabrics washed in a weak solution of chloride of zinc. TREATMENT OF INJURIES.

1. Send for medical aid; let the sufferer be put to bed

as quickly as possible; remove all remains of clothing about the injured parts, cutting with extreme cuation, about the injured paris, custing with extreme cutting, as it is of the first importance to avoid tearing the skin or breaking a blister. If this is not attended to, the future darger will be greatly aggravated. If possible to avoid it, the water must not be let out of the blister.

2. As the readiest thing at hand, cover all the injured

parts tenderly with clean cotton-wool, or what is commonly known as wadding, the cleaner and purer the better (the best for the purpose is kept by druggists); it relieves by excluding the air. Linea rag, soaked it a mixture of equal parts of lime water and lineard oil also forms a good dressing.

3. It is better to avoid cold applications. They car

3. It is better to avoid cold applications. They car-tainly allay pain; but, incless the cold be maintained, the momentary relief is followed by a considerable agravation of the saffering. In extensive burns, moreover, cold water freely applied is not unattended

by danger.

4. From 36 to 50 hours after the injury, the blisters 4. From 36 to 50 hours after the injury, the blisters will precent a milky appearance, and show surrounding inflammation; when this is the case, they may be opened with the point of a large needle; dressing for burns may then be simple wax and oil spread on lint—

but so much depends on circumstances and the state of health of the sufferer, that it is desirable, as soon as possible, to secure medical attendance.

5. To recover a person in a state of insensibility from the effect of swoke, dash cold water in the face; or cold and hot water alternately. Should this fair, turn him on his face, with the erms folded made his turn him on his face, with the arms folded under his forehead. Apply pressure along the back and ribs and turn the body gradually on the side; then again slowly on the face, repeating the pressure on the back. Persevere with these alternate rolling movements about sixteen times in a minute until respiration is restored.

A warm bath will now complete the recovery.

Here follows a list of the 70 Fire Escape stations in

the metropolie, which we omit. At each station there is a Fire Escape, attended throughout the night by a Conductor well instructed in its nie, and provided with all necessary implements; it is his duty to attend any fire in his neighborhood upon

the first alarm being communicated to him.

Communications relative to the efficiency of the Fire Es apes or the Conductors, from persons in the locality of each, will at all times receive attention from the Inspector of the district.

HOURS OF DUTY. September to April, inclusive, 8 p. m. to 7 a. m. May, June, July, August, 9 p. m. to 6 a. m. The Norfolk street Baptist Church (the Rev. Dr.

Armitage's), was crowded to excess on Sunday after-noon, hundreds being unable obtain even standing room, caused by the announcement in THE TRIBUNE that the Rev. Mr. J. O. Rogers, the " Sweet Singer of Israel" and pastor of the Cherry street Mariner's M. F. Church, would deliver a discourse there. The object of the gathering was to gain funds toward the pur-chare of the edifice for the Mariner's Society, the Rev. Dr. Armitage's congregation having decided to build in the vicinity of the Central Park.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-MAY 1.-Before Justice

BONNEY.

Dakley Beach agt New-York and Erie Ruilroad Company.—Bill of exceptions settled.

Solomon H. Hanford et al. agt. Leopold Hans et al. —#50, costs of examination, &c., allowed.

John C. Van Loon agt. Zora Bradley.—Motion denied, without prejudice, on payment of #7 costs.

Elihu Blake agt Isaac L. Platt,—Motion granted, on payment of costs, &c.

## CITY 1TEMS.

ARRIVAL OF MORNOWS .- Five handred and olvetyfour Mormons arrived yesterday manage in the ship Underwriter, Capt. Roberts, from Liverpool. The Underwriter took her pilot from the hoat Edmund Blant, No. 2, when 265 miles east of 3andy Hook.

For Europe.-The Hamburg mail steamer Hommenia, Capt. Schwensen, left yesterday afternoon for Southempton, Havre, and Hamburg. She takes out

273 passengers, and \$250,606 in specie. THE JAPARESE EMBASSY .- The U. S senn frigate Nisgara has been ordered to get ready for sea in two weeks. She is now lying in ordinary as the B ook-In Navy Yard, and when ready to sail will go to Phyama, and arrive there in time to take the Japanese Commissioners home after their visit to the Ua ted

CAPTURE OF & YOUNG BURGLAR - William H.

Corkin, aged about nineteen years, was yesterday acrested, charged with having on the pravious night burglaricusly entered the store of D. VI. Evans, the Gia-Book man, at No. 677 Broadway. The young men confessed the crime, and says that he gained admission to the store chrough the basement. Corkin was for-menly employed in the store, but having been discharged resolved to rob his former employer. Consequently, on Monday afternoon he secreted himself in the basement, and at night, after the store was closed, gained admission to the first floor by remeving the register in the floor. He then secured a small amount of money which had been left in the drawer, and about \$1,000 worth of watches and jewelry from the showcase. With this amount of plander he secured his escare, and at once proceeded to a friend's house in Mulberry street. Here he aroused Mrs. Ellen Dawson, an aged Irish woman, to whom he gave the bua-dle containing the stolen goods, and requested her to

keep them for him until morning.

Mrs. Dawson took charge of the bundle, but next Mrs. Dawson took charge of the bundle, but next morning she suspected something quest about it, and accordingly satisfied her curiosity regarding its contents by taking a sly peep through a hole which she made in the paper. She was perfectly bewildered by the amount of gold and jewelry within, and hastily summoved Paddy Brice, who also took a peep. He at or ce concluded it at it was stolen property, and forth-with conveyed it to the Fourteenth Ward Station House, and surrendered it to the proper authorities.

When Mr. Evans made known his loss to the police, be was met by the comforting assurance that his property was safe and ready to be delivered to him. He at once identified the goods, and also the prisoner, who had by that time been secured. Young Corkin, having confersed that he was the perpetrator of the robbery, was conveyed before Justice Kelly, at Jefferson Market, where, after the proper examination, he was committed to answer.

FATAL POISONING CASE.—Coroner Jackman was esterday summoned to hold an inquest at No. 239 Hudson street, on the body of a married Jewish lady named Mrs. Peyser. It appears that early on Monday morning the deceased was suddenly taken with frigat-ful pairs and excessive vomiting, exhibiting all the symptoms of poisoning. Drs. Waterman and Krackowitzer were immediately sent for, and to them the dying woman stated that she believed she had been poisoned, and desired them to examine the matter she had thrown from her stomach. The physicians pre-scribed the usual remedies, but in spite of all their exertions the lady gradually failed, and before night breathed her last. By the directions of Coroner Jackman, Dr. Bouton made a post-mortem examination of the body, and found in the stomach and intestines evident traces of metallic poison. Those organs were preserved for the purpose of subjecting them to a chemical analysis, which will be made by Professor Zinker.

Mr. Peyser, the husband of the unfortunate lady. was examined by the Coroner, when he stated that he believed his wife died from the effects of arsenic which she had accidentally taken. Mr. Peyser has been very much troubled by the rats on the premises, and had placed poison in different parts of the house intended for their destruction. He thinks that his wife had inadvertently partaken of some of it with her breakfast. He and his wife had always lived happily together, and not the slightest suspicion attaches to Mr. Peyser. The Coroner impanneled a Jury, who, having viewed the body, the inquest was adjourned till the result of the chemical analysis can be obtained. The deceased had for some time kept an extensive millinery establishment at her residence, and was much esteemed in the neighborhood. An intense excitement prevailed in the vicinity when it became known that she had been poisened. The account given by the husband regarding the fatsl occurrence was perfectly satisfactory, and the Coroner did not feel warranted in detaining him.

A Supposed Murderen Arrested .- Captain Dowling of the Sixth Precinct, yesterday arrested a man named John Slattery, who is alleged to be a fagitive murderer. It is charged that he is guilty of having caused the death of a man in Greene County, N. Y., and for which offense he was arrested at the time, and confined in the Troy jail. Shortly after, he managed to escape, and fled to this city, where he obtained employment in a brush factory in Pearl street. This fact became known to a Troy officer, who came down to arrest him, but could learn no tidings of him. Since then officers from the Sixth Ward have visited the place reveral times, but the proprietor has always denied any knowledge of such a man. Yesterday, Captain Dowling resolved to search the place himself, when the proprietor told him there was no such man there. The Captain proceeded up stairs, where there was a large number of men at work, who told him that he was on the wrong scent, and laughed at him for his trouble. The search was continued, without success, till just as the Cantain was leaving the place, when he removed the lid of a barrel, and there found the gentleman he was searching for. The men with whom he had been working had evidently been led to believe that he was a deserter from the Navy, and had no idea. of the offense with which he is charged, for they cer-tainly would not have been guilty of attempting to hide a murderer. The prisoner will be sent to Troy

BEAR FIGHT .- On Monday afternoon "Old Adams" had a lively little encounter with one of his grizzly bears, named "Col. Fremont." Those animals have been so long caged up during their passage around the Horn, that some of them rather object to the hunter's old-time familiarities. While exercising ten or fifeen of them in the ring, at his menagerie in Tairteenth street, "Old Adaras" flourished his whip unpleasantly close to the ears of "Col. Fremont." Thereupon his bearehip sprung upon him, and caught his arm in his teets, mangling it considerably. There was much excitement among the audience, but the mighty conqueror of the ursine species gently remonstrated with the "Col.," using some moral sussion and considerable russels. The bear found "Old Adams" an ugly customer, and was soon glad to relinquish his hold of that individual. A lacerated arm is but a trifle to a man whose scalp and skull were taken off in a similar encounter, and whose brain is now exposed to view as the result of the contest. The performance proceeds as usual every day.

[Advertisement.]

SHOCKINGLY EXPEDITIOUS!—The "Lightning Calculator," for he works by electricity, is shockingly quick; He bests all comparison in adding up huge columns of ignes in an instant, at BARNUN'S MURNUN. THE WHAY IS IT appears just before him. Janus DRANS (last night but two), This Appears Jose Noon, and The Willow Cores (lest time), This Appears one. Here are extraordinary attractions.

[Advertisement].

Every Gentleman and Lady should read Dr.

Jones's interesting and independent letter public of in to-day's

Tribuze, under "Frofessional Notices."

WHY STUMBLE ON A PURSUIT OR TAKE ONE PROX MERK FANCY, when Phrenology will point but the one feet which nature has beet adapted you. Examination duty a found to the providing t